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"Closer Cooperation Urged Between Military Science and Army Practice"

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The Soviet Army, protecting the peaceful creative labor of our people, has in its possession the most advanced military science of its kind in the world - Stalinist military science. With its base the granite foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory, and having absorbed all the best that the military art of the past had to offer, Soviet Military science, guided by the genius of the great leader and commander Comrade Stalin, has provided brilliant solutions to the important problems of the development of military art under modern conditions. The adventurist military science of Hitlerite Germany, which was based on the delirious idea of world domination (an idea which the American-English imperialists, instigators of a new world war, now seek to take upon themselves), suffered total defeat in its clash with Soviet military science.

Soviet military science is not standing still. Relying upon the experience of the economic and political development of the Soviet state, on the experience of the postwar and war years, it is being continually developed and enriched by the latest principles and conclusions. This permits it to exert an active influence upon the development of military art, to advance military art in the direction dictated by modern conditions.

The thorough analysis of the experiences of the past war and a thorough understanding of army life permit workers in military science to keep the continued development of military art within the proper perspective, and to be innovators in science. Among Stalin Prize winners for 1951 we see such representatives of the military sciences as Professor A. V. Tomashevich. Candidate of Historical Sciences P. A. Zhilin, and a group of scientific

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workers composed of G. M. Tret'yakov (work director), Engineers N. P. Byzhko, M. Ye. Katanugin, and ~~by~~^{by} B. Tatarinov, S. S. Davydov, professor at the Military Engineering Academy imeni V.V. Kuybyshev, was awarded the honored title of Stalin Prize laureate for the compilation of an important textbook. These researchers were able to attain this high level because of their comprehensive understanding of life and their proper consideration of the needs and problems of the Soviet armed forces.

One of the decisive factors governing the successful development of any branch of science is its indissoluble link with practice. "Scientific data," Comrade Stalin teaches, "are always checked against practice. ^{A science which loses contact with practice,} with experience, ^{is no longer a science.}"

The development of Soviet military science also would be unthinkable without the constant contact between military scientists and military practice, without the thorough and careful use by them of the wealth of experience amassed by the armed forces of the Soviet state in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

Comrade Stalin demands that this experience be thoroughly used both for the theoretical training of commissioned personnel as well as for the further growth of military science.

It is here that the military academies, which are not only higher schools for military cadres but centers of Soviet military science, play a particularly responsible role. Under conditions prevailing at higher military educational institutions, every professor and instructor should be engaged in scientific work. Any estrangement of instruction from research is not only detrimental to the development of science, but leads to a lowering of the quality of instruction, to dogmatism and Talmudism. In addition,

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it is necessary to promote the uninterrupted growth both of the ideological as well as theoretical level of scientific research.

Military practice and the present level of development of military art demand that the scientific works now being developed at military academies be distinguished by high quality and boldness of formulation and resolution of the urgent problems of Soviet military science and engineering, so that each piece of research may prove of great value to the army.

This task can be successfully coped with only if the scientific forces of military academies and institutes work in close cooperation with people in the military field, if they maintain regular contact with army life, and if they carefully study the experience of the war and the postwar development of military art.

Scientific research activity at a number of academies is moving forward under signs of an ever-increasing and growing cooperation between people of science and military practice. First to deserve mention in this respect is the Artillery Academy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy. The experience of the academy is witness to the fact that with the proper contact between workers of science and military practice, problems of great practical significance can be successfully resolved. Worthy of note is the experience of the Leningrad Air Force Engineering ^{Academy} ~~Academy~~. There, regular theoretical conferences and discussions are held on the more important questions of military science and engineering. At such conferences and discussions, representatives of the army, people with a great deal of practical experience behind them, share active participation equally with professors and instructors at the academy. The free exchange of opinions at such meetings of scientists and practical workers

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permits the proper solution of pressing problems, serves as an important stimulus for the attainment of significant scientific results.

But not in all higher military educational institutions is the situation the same as that at the Artillery and Air Force Engineering Academies. Recently, there appeared in Krasnaya Zvezda a letter, telling of the poor liason between military pedagogical institutes and the armed forces. The impression is created, as the letter rightfully points out, that these institutes are working out problems of theory for the benefit of their narrow circle of scientific workers alone.

The military academies and institutes of the Soviet Army possess great potentialities for the uninterrupted expansion and intensification of scientific research.

Speaking of military pedagogical institutes[†], the officer cadres of the Soviet Army expect of them a comprehensive scientific treatment of questions dealing with the training and military indoctrination of the serviceman. Such an important task cannot be resolved without taking proper cognizance of the fund of experience in training amassed by the military. "I wish," writes Technician-Lieutenant Kitov in a letter to the editor, "that the military pedagogical institutes[†] would draw nearer to the troops and become initiators in dealing with problems of the training and military indoctrination of army personnel, so that officers might participate in dealing with such problems together with the staff of the institute."

Individual scientific works carried out at the Military Law Academy suffer in being somewhat removed from military practice and the experience of the past war. One of the causes is that contact between the scientific workers at the academy and the practical

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workers of organs of military justice is confined within the boundaries of the Moscow garrison alone.

An inexhaustible source for the development of scientific research work and for drawing research closer to the needs and inquiries of military practice is the creative thought of students at the academies. Possessing both practical work experience with troops as well as considerable theoretical training, students can be expected to make an even more notable contribution to the scientific treatment of important problems of military science and engineering. The heads of academies and departments [Kafedry] as well as teaching staffs should carefully nurture this great creative force and place great confidence in it.

Great and responsible tasks face the military-scientific forces of the Soviet Army and the professors and instructors at higher military educational institutions. There is no doubt that these tasks will be resolved successfully, that our cadres are capable of coping with them. The only thing necessary is that Soviet military scientists rely upon the rich experience of the Great Patriotic War, upon the profound knowledge of army life, and that in all their activity they accept as their guide the great, all-victorious teachings of Lenin and Stalin.

(210 lines. Full text.)

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